United Nations S/2018/527

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 June 2018

Original: English

United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2410 (2018), by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) until 15 April 2019 and requested me to report to the Council every 90 days starting from 1 June 2018 on the implementation of the resolution. It covers major developments that have occurred since the issuance of my previous report, on 20 March 2018 (S/2018/241), as well as progress on the two-year benchmarked exit strategy, including dates and indicators for achieving the benchmarks (see annex I), with the goal of transferring tasks and responsibilities to the Government, in coordination with the United Nations country team.

II. Major developments

A. Political situation and related developments

2. A climate of relative stability throughout the period enabled the President of Haiti, Jovenel Moïse, to pursue his reform agenda. On 19 March, the President identified seven priority areas: State reform and political stability; investments; agricultural production and the environment; energy, road and port infrastructure; water and sanitation infrastructure; education; and promoting stability through social projects. He reiterated the need for a closer alignment of international development assistance with those national priorities. With regard to the rule of law, the President prioritized the strengthening of the judiciary; the fight against prolonged pretrial detention and prison overcrowding; the fight against corruption; the establishment of a Permanent Electoral Council; the launch of a national sector-based dialogue; and the strengthening of the Haitian National Police.

3. On 23 March, at the end of a two-day international forum on public administration reform organized by the Government's Office of Management and Human Resources with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners, a technical committee comprising representatives of the public and private sectors and civil society was created to prepare a new public administration framework. At a four-day workshop held from 9 to 13 April, the Office elaborated a draft five-year reform plan for the period 2018–2023 to coordinate all efforts to modernize the public administration.

Please recycle

4. The Government took further steps towards reconstituting the Armed Forces of Haiti. On 13 March, the President appointed the interim command of the army, comprising six officers from the force disbanded in 1995. On 27 March, the interim command assumed its functions. Civil society organizations raised concerns about one of the officers, Colonel Jean-Robert Gabriel, who had been convicted in November 2000, in absentia, for serious crimes by the court of first instance of Gonaïves (Artibonite Department). Some political leaders deemed the appointment of the officers by the executive, rather than by the interim Commander-in-Chief who had assumed command of the force in November 2017, as a sign of increased politicization. The Government also announced plans to recruit 1,500 army cadets by 2019.

5. Building on consultations held in 2017 with key national sectors, on 28 March the President appointed a steering committee of 23 Haitian personalities to lead the national sector-based dialogue, on the theme "États généraux sectoriels de la nation haïtienne". The committee is tasked with leading a series of thematic workshops to be held across the country on political and economic governance, the environment, public security, education, health, cultural identity and social integration. The data collected during those events would contribute to the formulation of a pact for stability and economic and social progress, the primary outcome expected of the dialogue.

6. However, on 16 April, the Chairperson of the committee, Catholic Archbishop Louis Kébreau, resigned, stating that the six-month timeline allocated for the dialogue was too limited. One other member withdrew over differences with a peer, and 4 of the 23 members have not attended the working sessions so far. Some national stakeholders have called instead for the holding of a national conference, in which the Government and the people would evaluate their past and devise a new beginning for the country. The committee continues to refine the methodology of the dialogue before officially launching the process on a yet-to-be announced date.

7. Pending agreement on the joint 2018 legislative agenda envisaged by the executive branch and Parliament, both legislative chambers agreed to prioritize the adoption of draft laws that have, to date, been voted on in one of the two chambers, as well as laws that have a direct positive socioeconomic impact on the population. During the period, three draft laws were adopted by both chambers and transmitted to the President for publication. These include the law on commerce, the law on vocational training and the law on accessibility of buildings for persons with disabilities.

8. On 29 March, on the thirty-first anniversary of the Constitution, the special commission on constitutional amendments of the lower chamber submitted its draft report to the full body for consideration. The report, entitled *Ce que pense la nation*, summarizes the proposed amendments gathered by the commission through year-long consultations with various sectors of Haitian society. It is focused on constitutional provisions regarding the political system and administrative governance.

9. Amid persistent calls from presidential allies in Parliament and the ruling Parti haïtien Tèt Kale party for ministerial cabinet changes to improve government performance, on 23 April, the Prime Minister, Jack Guy Lafontant, announced a partial reshuffle, replacing 5 of his 18 ministers, including the Minister of the Interior and Local Administrations and the Minister of Justice and Public Security. On 27 April, 16 lower chamber parliamentarians requested the Prime Minister to testify before Parliament on allegations of government corruption and non-compliance with legal procedures governing cabinet appointments; however, there was no follow-up before the end of the first regular session of the legislative year of the lower chamber, on 14 May.

B. Economic situation

10. Planned government investment in the agricultural sector and normal rainfall during the fourth quarter of 2017 led to an above-average spring harvest, with increased agricultural output. Inflation, which began to decelerate during the first quarter of 2018, stood at 12.9 per cent in March. Prices are expected to increase, however, when the automatic adjustment mechanism for retail fuel prices is fully implemented by the end of June, as foreseen in the agreement signed by the Government with the International Monetary Fund in February. The fiscal deficit is expected to widen to 3.1 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) during the next fiscal year, of which — in the absence of reforms — 1.5 per cent will finance operational losses of the State electricity authority.

C. Humanitarian situation

11. The Government, with the support of the humanitarian country team and donors, began preparations and training for the upcoming hurricane season. A global risk index published in March 2018 ranked Haiti as the fourteenth country worldwide, and first country in the region, that is most vulnerable to the risk of humanitarian crises and natural disasters.

12. Significant gains continued to be achieved in the fight against cholera. From 1 January to 24 March 2018, the Ministry of Health reported 902 suspected cholera cases and nine related deaths. This represents an 80 per cent reduction from the 4,562 suspected cases and an 86 per cent reduction in deaths compared to the 63 deaths registered during a similar period in 2017. While this progress is positive, focused engagement remains essential to fully eradicate cholera.

13. In April, the Famine Early Warning System Network indicated that the precarious food security situation in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma is expected to improve overall. However, the Network signalled a continuing difficult food security situation in the North and Centre Departments.

14. On 12 March, several hundred Haitian inhabitants of Pedernales, Dominican Republic, crossed the border into Haiti following an ultimatum made by some Dominican citizens that they either leave the city or face reprisals for the murder in February of a Dominican couple, allegedly by their Haitian employees. Haiti and the Dominican Republic reinforced their military and police presence on both sides of the border in response, while MINUJUSTH deployed a team to monitor the human rights situation and a formed police unit platoon in support of the Haitian National Police. This was the most serious of a series of similar incidents that occurred during the reporting period, reflecting continued tensions between border communities.

15. Most returnees entered via unofficial crossing points and joined their relatives in other parts of Haiti. Some 225 households were registered in a temporary shelter in Anse-à-Pitres, exceeding its 100-person capacity. The United Nations Children's Fund and the International Organization for Migration deployed protection staff and trucks of non-food items to Anse-à-Pitres. Local authorities and non-governmental organizations provided food, drinking water, health services and hygiene kits to those in the shelter, and financial assistance was offered by the Ministry of the Interior and Local Administrations.

III. Mandate implementation

16. As requested by the Security Council in its resolutions 2350 (2017) and 2410 (2018), MINUJUSTH established a mechanism to monitor progress in the implementation of the benchmarked two-year exit strategy to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in the country. The peacekeeping objectives of the Mission were aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework to reflect all United Nations efforts to facilitate the transition towards a sustainable development setting in support of the Government's priorities. A total of 46 indicators with specific targets gauge the 11 benchmarks that are fully informed by the indicators for the appropriate Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 5 and 16 (see annex I). The priority areas defined by the targets and the indicators pertain to aspects of the mandate, are based on national priorities and are considered essential for the longer term with regard to political stability, the rule of law, women and peace and security, human rights and development in Haiti. They include the adoption of the draft Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, strengthened Haitian judicial and prison systems, increased internal oversight and accountability mechanisms in the justice, corrections and police sectors, the establishment of the Permanent Electoral Council, the adoption of the Legal Aid Law, improvements in prolonged pretrial detention, and community violence reduction.

17. Within this framework, MINUJUSTH adjusted its community violence reduction programme and quick-impact projects to increase the participation of marginalized communities and youth at risk in national policing initiatives and rule of law projects, thus contributing to implementation benchmarks 2 and 6 of the two-year exit strategy.

18. The definition and selection process of the indicators and targets addresses the three objectives of: prioritizing and focusing MINUJUSTH activities on a core set of achievable mandated tasks and expected accomplishments to avoid regression, in particular within the time frame of the two-year exit strategy; providing a means to monitor developments in mandated areas that will condition the end of peacekeeping in Haiti; and providing a joint analytical framework for continuity in the programmatic priorities undertaken by the United Nations system as a whole, in consultation with the Government, against the background of the MINUJUSTH drawdown and transition.

A. Security and police developments (benchmarks 1, 4, 5 and 6)

19. The Mission's police component continued to provide operational support to the national police during the period under review by participating in 197 joint temporary checkpoints, 467 foot patrols, 712 vehicle patrols and 4 joint police operations and providing support in 6 crowd control operations related to protests in Port-au-Prince. A breakdown of the composition and strength of the police component is contained in annex II.

20. While considering the significant reduction in uniformed and civilian personnel working on criminal data collection and verification in MINUJUSTH compared to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which may have decreased the ability to capture and record criminal incidents, the overall trend in security reflects a mixed picture. In keeping with benchmark 6, national police data for the period from 2 March to 19 April suggest a continued downward trend in violent crimes, with 56 homicides reported, representing a 50 per cent decrease from the 131 reported for the same period in 2017, over half of which occurred in the Port-au-

Prince metropolitan area. Lynching has also continued to decrease, with 8 cases reported countrywide compared with 15 for the same period in 2017.

21. At the same time, the period under review was marked by increased gang activity in the Port-au-Prince neighbourhoods of Grand Ravine and Martissant and the implementation of several measures by the national police to extend the authority of the State in areas where its presence is minimal and the terrain unfavourable. The measures included increasing the number of police operations, strengthening visibility in strategic police stations in Port-au-Prince and launching community policing. In response to the increased gang activity, the community violence reduction programme, through a bottom-up approach, is fostering complementary initiatives to reduce insecurity, foment dialogue for peace and stabilization, provide support to communities and local institutions and create income-generating activities, in partnership with local and international organizations with prior experience in those neighbourhoods.

22. The disappearance on 14 March of the photojournalist Vladjimir Legagneur, who had been probing into gang activities in the Grand Ravine neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince on an independent photo assignment, reverberated greatly with the national media and raised concerns about the ability of the national authorities to provide a safe environment for the press to operate freely. On 30 March, the authorities announced that two individuals had been arrested in relation with the disappearance, one of them in possession of the victim's phone. The investigation is ongoing.

23. On 3 April, confrontations between rival gangs, including from Grand Ravine, occurred in nearby Village de Dieu, and on 8 April one person was killed in renewed day-long clashes. The incidents affected national highway 2, routing all traffic to the south of the country, disrupted the administrative centre of the capital and led national authorities to deploy specialized police units to restore order. A subsequent operation conducted by the national police on 18 April in neighbouring Portail Léogâne was met with gunfire and did not produce clear results. On 27 April, the national police announced that, beginning on 9 April, it had launched an operation called "Koukouwouj" to counter gangs, particularly in Grand Ravine and Village de Dieu. The operation resulted in the killing of four gang members from Grand Ravine, 18 arrests and the seizure of vehicles and firearms.

24. On 22 April, the national police conducted operations to dislodge armed men claiming to be former Haitian military staff or the reserve force of the armed forces of Haiti in Delmas (West Department) and Péligre (Centre Department). Five individuals were arrested in Delmas; in Péligre, police arrested six people and seized military uniforms, a rifle, a pistol and an imitation firearm. The operations were supported by the MINUJUSTH police component, including its drone unit.

25. Two isolated yet significant acts of violence occurred in April. On 27 April, a unit of the Brigade d'intervention contre l'insécurité foncière was disarmed and chased away by the population of Thiotte (South-East Department) as it was attempting to intervene in a land dispute case. On 28 April, the death of one individual was reported as a result of a teargas grenade having been launched into the venue of a public debate chaired by two Senators in Cap-Haïtien (North Department) on the management of the PetroCaribe fund.

26. National police statistics on rape and other sexual and gender-based violence, albeit consistently underreported, showed a decrease of 62 per cent from 2017, with 92 incidents reported thus far in 2018 compared with 245 incidents over the same period in 2017.

27. The MINUJUSTH specialized police team on sexual and gender-based violence continued to support advocacy efforts to professionalize the national police response in investigation, awareness-raising in preventing cases of sexual and gender-based violence and treatment for victims. Three workshops were organized in Grand-Anse, Centre and South Departments. Each workshop, facilitated by the national police head of the Unité de lutte contre les crimes sexuels, a judge of the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal and the Director of Courses at the school of magistrates, included 20 participants from all stages of the penal chain. The training was aimed at fostering local ownership and sustainability by bringing together penal chain actors and community leaders to build common understanding on the care of victims, including best practices in prevention. In parallel, 12 working sessions held with community violence reduction programme experts strengthened the capacity of community-based organizations active in the area of sexual and gender-based violence, thus enabling the delivery of four projects.

28. In line with benchmark 4, on developing police response capacity, the three pending sites to be co-located with the national police in West Department and the Strategic Planning and Logistics Directorates were made operational, thereby rendering all 17 co-location sites on national police premises functional and extending the mentorship and advisory programme nationwide. The Budget and Finance Unit of the MINUJUSTH police component partnered with the Directorate of Finance and Accounting of the Haitian National Police to draft the 2018–2019 operating budget and a capital investment budget underpinning the 2017–2021 strategic development plan. The partnership aims to improve the overall budget process within the national police, build a culture of fiscal discipline and apply best practices in public funds management.

29. Ten new police construction and renovation projects, including the provision of communications equipment and furniture, were launched during the reporting period, four of which are financed through the Mission's quick-impact projects, three through the joint rule of law programme 2017/18, two by a bilateral donor and one through the Mission's specialized team on sexual and gender-based violence. MINUJUSTH provided technical support through its drone unit and daily mentoring in strategic planning, budget and finance, communications and information technology, criminal intelligence, infrastructure, and logistics and fleet management, among others. In this regard, a joint pilot initiative between the national police, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the community violence reduction programme to increase the pass rate of female candidates in the national police selection test is in the early stages of implementation.

30. As at 20 April, all 1,022 new police officers from the 28th class, which graduated in December 2017, were assigned to active duty, bringing the total number of police officers nationwide to 15,198, or 1.36 police officers for every 1,000 inhabitants. A total of 528 new officers were deployed to the 10 departmental directorates, while the Directorate of Prison Administration, the Border Police Unit, the Criminal Investigation Unit and the Crowd Control Unit, among others, absorbed 494 officers, who underwent specialized training at the National Police School before assuming duty. On 5 April, 72 officers of the fifth cohort, including four women, were promoted to the rank of police commissioner upon graduating from the National Police Academy after a nine-month training programme. MINUJUSTH also provided support for the completion of background checks for the 29th class of cadets that began training on 18 February. To date, the 29th class stands at 733 cadets, including 212 women. To achieve the targeted workforce of 18,000 police officers, with at least 12 per cent female representation, by 2021, as set out in the five-year strategic development plan, efforts will need to be redoubled to enlist a combined 2,072 cadets,

including some 600 women, for the next three classes. On 29 April, 6,760 candidates, including 1,008 women, sat the initial selection tests for enrolment into the 30th class.

B. Justice (benchmarks 1, 2, 5 and 6)

31. In line with benchmark 1, MINUJUSTH continued to support the model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince in the fight against prolonged pretrial detention by working to improve access to justice, handling incoming case files using a real-time case management system and managing the backlog of pretrial cases. This approach supports the strategy of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to tackle prolonged pretrial detention, which brings together all rule of law actors in a "penal chain committee" that meets monthly to assess progress.

32. As a result of the newly relaunched habeas corpus hearings, on 18 April, 19 cases were adjudicated and consequently 15 pretrial detainees who had been in illegal detention for eight years were released. On 31 March, the prosecutor of the Port-au-Prince tribunal handled 145 same-day transmission cases using real-time case file management. Similarly, the number of cases closed by the investigative judges increased from 74 cases closed in the previous period, from October to December 2017, to 95 between January and March 2018. The number of criminal cases adjudicated by the court of first instance of Port-au-Prince increased from 60 during the period from October to December 2017 to 93 between January and March 2018, including 12 immediate trial procedure hearings.

33. Between 8 March, International Women's Day, and 3 April, National Day of the Haitian Women's Movement, the Port-au-Prince tribunal organized special hearings for more than 20 cases involving women in pretrial detention. UN-Women, with technical support from MINUJUSTH and financing through the community violence reduction programme, has elaborated a legal aid project to reduce the number of women in pretrial detention in the new women's prison, where 80 per cent of detainees are at the pretrial stage.

34. As part of its key contribution to improve access to justice and fight prolonged pretrial detention, MINUJUSTH supported the selection of 38 lawyers, including 14 women and 16 young lawyers, for two legal aid offices in Port-au-Prince funded through the community violence reduction programme. Those offices have focused on handling 50 per cent (1,700 cases) of the backlog of cases of detainees in pretrial detention as well as support to immediate trial procedures and real-time case file management since their official opening on 7 May.

35. With regard to the adoption and promulgation of legislation that improves access to justice, reflected under benchmark 1, MINUJUSTH, through its good offices, continued to engage with the permanent justice commissions of the two parliamentary chambers, as well as both Speakers of Parliament, for a vote on the draft Criminal Code, the draft Code of Criminal Procedure and the draft legal aid law, scheduled for the second ordinary session of Parliament, to begin on 11 June.

36. MINUJUSTH also cooperated with judicial institutions to build momentum around the Government's key rule of law priorities. The Mission's mobile teams supported a series of public forums to raise community awareness on the rule of law. During the period, forums were organized in 13 of the country's 18 jurisdictions, bringing together judges, prosecutors and representatives of bar associations, local authorities, civil society, women's organizations and universities, among others, to examine prolonged pretrial detention that leads to prison overcrowding.

37. In keeping with benchmark 2, the Superior Council of the Judiciary took steps to ensure the timely election of seven of its nine councillors, thereby avoiding any

institutional vacuum ahead of the expiry of its mandate on 3 July. The President and the Public Prosecutor of the Court of Cassation, who are ex-officio members, will remain on the Council.

38. The Technical Vetting Commission, comprising representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Superior Council of the Judiciary, previously handicapped by the absence of the representatives of the Ministry, is now complete and functional. Three representatives of the Ministry assumed their functions in March, bringing the number of members to seven, including two women. The Commission is currently working to validate its mechanism to accelerate the vetting of magistrates, which contributes to progress under benchmarks 2 and 5.

39. Nevertheless, action by the executive branch is required to end protracted delays in completing the appointment or renewal of the term of judges, which are hindering the normal functioning of the judicial system at all levels. At the Court of Cassation, 6 of the 12 judges' seats remain vacant, notwithstanding the launch of a recruitment process in July 2017. In the month of May, the President appointed 41 out of the more than 100 deans of the court, judges and investigating judges awaiting appointment or renewal.

40. The relationship between the Superior Council of the Judiciary and the executive branch remained strained, notwithstanding the establishment at the beginning of 2018 of the joint ad hoc committee to devise a plan to modernize the judiciary in efforts to harmonize their relations. Despite several meetings, no plan was adopted in the first quarter of 2018.

41. Since 2013, the Superior Council of the Judiciary has failed to publish an annual report detailing its activities and the situation of the judiciary in accordance with its legal obligation since 2007. The report should include, among other aspects, an account of critical judicial tasks, such as performance evaluation, the vetting of judges and the inspection of courts and tribunals. Delays in the publication of the report are due to poor organization and the lack of budget and human resources capacity of the technical secretariat. However, the Council has taken some steps to prepare and publish the outstanding annual reports. MINUJUSTH is providing support to the Council through a quick-impact project to assist in the timely collection and processing of statistical data for the preparation of a report on the situation of the judiciary.

C. Corrections (benchmarks 1, 3 and 5)

42. The Haitian penitentiary system continued to be characterized by severe overcrowding (366 per cent occupancy rate) owing to the high incidence of prolonged pretrial detention. As at 8 May, Haitian prisons held 11,802 detainees, including 429 women, and 292 male and 18 female juveniles. Of those detainees, 75 per cent were unsentenced, indicating no change in the percentage of detainees awaiting trial since the issuance of my previous report. Overcrowding places a strain on the available resources, leading to poor conditions of detention and resulting in violations of inmates' rights.

43. Low staffing levels and the inadequacy of budgetary allocations, as the Directorate of Prison Administration does not have authority over its own operational budget, compound the issue. No progress has been achieved in the adoption of draft legislation on the penitentiary system or on elevating the prison administration to the status of central directorate within the national police with autonomy over its own resources.

44. MINUJUSTH is providing technical support to the prison administration to develop and implement a targeted and dedicated recruitment and training strategy to augment staff strength and reduce high turnover. In March, a needs analysis identified the number of candidates to be retained by the prison administration from the 30th and 31st promotions of the national police. In April and May, 42 mid-level staff, including one woman, received administrative and management skills training through two five-day programmes.

45. MINUJUSTH continued to assist the prison administration in the process of certifying prisons in Haiti as capable of operating without full-time international support. The Mission provided targeted support to the prison administration in identifying the tools to assess 9 of the country's 18 prisons against international standards, leading to some improvements in conditions for 8,339 detainees, including access to open air, meals, security, family visits and file processing and management.

46. MINUJUSTH, through its quick-impact projects, improved the potable water and electrical power supply and assisted in the installation of toilet facilities. Meanwhile, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System project at the National Penitentiary has processed the files of some 3,000 inmates with technical support from MINUJUSTH. The project is to be replicated in the prisons in Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien, where infrastructure refurbishment and electricity installation works, financed through the joint rule of law programme, are ongoing.

D. Human rights (benchmarks 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9)

47. In accordance with benchmarks 7 and 9, MINUJUSTH continued to work with national institutions to strengthen the national human rights protection framework. MINUJUSTH began to transmit to the Office of the National Human Rights Ombudsperson individual cases of human rights violations that it had documented and to train officers at the Office in monitoring human rights violations.

48. Similarly, the Ombudsperson shared with MINUJUSTH cases of prolonged pretrial detention and difficulty in gaining access to justice. Since March, representatives of the Office of the Ombudsperson have joined MINUJUSTH in field visits to monitor access to justice in cases of allegations of sexual violence. In April, MINUJUSTH facilitated an agreement between the Ombudsperson and the Director General of the Haitian National Police to explore avenues of cooperation between the two institutions. The Office will contribute to human rights training for police units and the vetting of police officers. MINUJUSTH will provide technical support to the Office in the two areas mentioned above, as well as in the development of its strategic action plan.

49. Incidents of alleged human rights violations by the national police, in particular allegations of excessive use of force, including against children, continue to raise concerns with regard to the achievement of benchmarks 4, 5 and 6. On 16 March, members of the national police killed a 15-year-old boy and injured a 10-year-old during a private skirmish outside a stadium in Saint Saline-Gonâve (West Department). On 17 March, members of the Unité départementale pour le maintien de l'ordre of the national police injured a teenage boy in Caracol (North-East Department) while dispersing a crowd during a demonstration. In the most recent incident, on 6 April, national police officers injured an 11-year-old girl in Hinche (Centre Department) while pursuing a vehicle suspected of a traffic offence. Internal investigations, including by the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police, are under way, but no judicial investigations have been initiated so far. Similarly, and despite the conclusion of the internal investigation by the General Inspectorate and the appointment of investigative judges, judicial proceedings against national police

officers suspected of the killing and forced disappearance of civilians in the October and November 2017 incidents in Lilavois and Grand Ravine (see S/2018/241, paras. 34 and 35) have not yet been initiated.

50. In line with benchmark 8, civil society organizations continued to call for accountability for past gross human rights violations. On 19 March, during the regular hearings of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, two non-governmental organizations voiced concerns about obstacles to judicial proceedings related to crimes allegedly committed under the Duvalier rule. On 20 March, two other organizations published a report on the same topic, highlighting the lack of progress in the investigation against Jean-Claude Duvalier and his co-accused since his death in 2014. On 26 April, the day of remembrance of the victims of the Duvalier regime, non-governmental organizations organized a series of events to commemorate the victims.

51. On 10 April, unidentified individuals opened fire on the offices of the National Human Rights Defence Network, one of the most prominent human rights organizations in Haiti. The attack took place in the middle of the night and there were no casualties; however, the organization and its employees have been the subject of repeated attacks over the past two decades.

E. Anti-corruption and Permanent Electoral Council (benchmarks 10 and 11)

52. The Mission continued to support anti-corruption efforts, in particular the oversight bodies of the penal chain, namely, the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police. In 2017, the General Inspectorate reported the receipt and investigation of 367 complaints, of which measures were taken for 35 per cent.

53. The memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and UNDP for the implementation of rule of law activities in support of MINUJUSTH was signed on 8 February 2018. Over a third of the $2.28 million in funding addresses support activities for Haitian oversight and accountability bodies, including the General Inspectorate of the national police, the judicial inspection capacity of the Ministry of Justice, the Ombudsperson and national human rights institutions.

54. Further to this, the World Bank provides assistance to improve budget and treasury management, strengthen internal and external controls and reduce misuse of public funds and corruption, and also provides technical support and funding to build capacity within financial oversight and accountability bodies.

55. The financial inspection unit of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance is revising its legal framework before submission to the Government and Parliament for approval. The National Procurement Board designed a two-to-three-year capacity-strengthening programme aimed at reviewing its institutional framework and role in procurement. At the same time, no progress has yet been made on the draft organic law of the Anti-Corruption Unit, the draft organic and procedural laws or the internal regulations of the Superior Court of Audit and Administrative Disputes.

56. The process to constitute the nine-member Permanent Electoral Council has not advanced since 2017. Although the three branches of power launched separate calls for candidates, they have yet to complete the nomination of their three respective representatives. In the absence of a Permanent Electoral Council, Haiti will resort to the customary use of a provisional electoral council for holding the legislative elections expected in October 2019, as has been the case for all elections since the adoption of the 1987 Constitution. Similarly, indirect elections to establish the

councils and assemblies at the municipal, departmental and interdepartmental levels have remained stalled since July 2017. The absence of the elections of local governance structures, which play a role in the bottom-up constitutional process, also delays the appointment of justices of the peace.

IV. Joint transition planning

57. Since February 2018, MINUJUSTH and the country team have undertaken an assessment of the preparedness of the United Nations for the upcoming transition. This includes an integrated approach that seeks to dovetail the benchmarked exit strategy with the priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021 that have been agreed with the Government. A key element has been a capacity assessment of the country team to assume programmatic aspects of the Mission's mandate.

58. To that end, on 22 and 23 March, a workshop held in Haiti brought together an integrated team, including the Secretariat, UNDP, MINUJUSTH components and members of the country team, to reach consensus on the policies and tools for managing the transition to a non-peacekeeping presence in Haiti. As a result, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021 was identified as the transition planning instrument for the implementation of programmatic priorities during the lifespan of MINUJUSTH, as well as for the preparation of the reconfiguration of the United Nations beyond 15 October 2019. Furthermore, as part of the annual implementation review of the Framework, MINUJUSTH activities and performance indicators were integrated into the Framework workplans. On 19 April, the review was concluded in the presence of over 140 representatives of the Government, the United Nations and civil society.

59. The exercise also allowed for the refinement of specific time-bound targets and indicators for achieving the benchmarks, paving the way for the transfer of tasks and responsibilities to the Government, the country team and other partners, as set out in the two-year exit strategy. These are fully reflected in annex I. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework, developed jointly by the Government of Haiti and the United Nations and signed on 30 June 2017, enhances relations and maximizes engagement with national counterparts and has strengthened the integration between the Government, the Mission and the country team. Accordingly, the Framework's governance and rule of law outcome group will lead data collection, analysis and identification of bottlenecks.

60. The joint transition planning highlighted a strong alignment between the gender-related objectives in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework under gender and protection (outcome 3) and the rule of law (outcome 5) and MINUJUSTH benchmarks, particularly in the areas of women's security and the levels of their participation in security and justice institutions. MINUJUSTH, in active partnership with the country team, national counterparts and women's civil society organizations, will continue to lead strategies that improve analysis and monitoring and strengthen accountability with regard to women and peace and security commitments.

V. Mission support

61. In addition to providing logistical support to MINUJUSTH personnel, particularly the police component, Government-provided corrections personnel and the mobile teams, MINUJUSTH continued work to complete MINUSTAH liquidation activities. Liquidation tasks range from the disposal of assets and the closing out of contracts to the dismantling and removal of infrastructure and installations to return

properties to owners, including handling all environmental matters to ensure that returned properties are free from contamination. This involves closing a number of facilities in Port-au-Prince, as well as progressively shutting down all MINUSTAH structures in the former regional centres by 30 June 2018. In this regard, the consolidation of MINUJUSTH headquarters facilities to minimize the Mission's footprint continues, while facilities where individual police officers are co-located with the national police in Port-au-Prince and in the regions are being renovated.

62. The closing of one mission and establishment of another simultaneously has posed challenges for MINUJUSTH to reach its full operating capability and has placed pressure on its resources, in particular its staff, who in some instances have been required to perform tasks beyond their regular duties. At the time of reporting, 50 per cent of all stockholdings handed over to MINUJUSTH, valued at $20 million, have been verified and readied for transfer to new centralized warehouse structures at the Mission's headquarters. The final batch of 375 assets was commercially sold as part of the liquidation of MINUSTAH. All liquidation activities are expected to be completed by 30 June 2018.

VI. Conduct and discipline

63. There have been no new allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse since the issuance of my previous report. The Mission pursued its prevention activities, including training, public information and outreach, to sensitize the Haitian population to United Nations standards of conduct, specifically the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, complemented by remedial action through assistance to victims. As part of the outreach activities, a workshop for journalists, held on 20 April, discussed the United Nations zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse to encourage in-depth coverage of the message by the Haitian media.

64. The Victims' Rights Advocate of the United Nations, Jane Connors, appointed as part of my strategy to improve the response of the United Nations to sexual exploitation and abuse, visited Haiti from 22 to 26 April to support the ongoing implementation by United Nations system actors of an integrated, strategic, system-wide approach to prevention and response, in particular in respect of enjoyment by victims of sexual exploitation and abuse of their rights. Along with the MINUJUSTH Field Victims' Rights Advocate, Ms. Connors met with the Mission leadership and staff, agencies, funds and programmes, Haitian authorities and civil society, including the Office of the Ombudsperson. She also met confidentially with victims.

VII. Observations

65. Haiti has come a long way on its path to durable stability, and there can be no room for regression in the gains made in the security sector. I firmly condemn the recent acts of armed violence perpetrated by gangs in the southern neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince and call upon the relevant Haitian authorities to strengthen State authority in the area in order to stem the violence and protect citizens. The circulation of illegal arms in the country and their availability to those gangs is a stark reminder of the urgent work that still needs to be accomplished in licensing and controlling the flow of firearms and in creating opportunities for people, with a particular focus on youth, in neighbourhoods prone to armed violence.

66. I take note of the progress made in the joint implementation of the mentorship and advisory programme in the 17 co-location sites with the national police. Additional efforts are still required to safeguard and build upon the gains that have

been made to guarantee the proper implementation of priority actions of the five-year strategic development plan of the Haitian National Police and to consolidate the independence of the national police. These efforts should also adequately address threats from gangs, organized crime and insufficient budgetary resources that could otherwise hamper progress. At the same time, political will and active collaboration on the part of the Government are essential factors in the coming period.

67. Increased cooperation between key State institutions that are constitutionally required to work together to address the many challenges preventing lasting progress in the functioning of the judiciary will be necessary. The new leadership at the head of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the election of new members of the Superior Council of the Judiciary and, above all, the participatory approach of the sector-based dialogue on justice will be conducive to the development of a genuine judicial sector policy and action plans to implement reforms needed to strengthen the rule of law institutions, guarantee the independence of the judiciary and ensure the efficient functioning of a judicial system legitimized by the confidence of the population.

68. The decades-old phenomenon in Haitian prisons of severe overcrowding owing in part to excessive prolonged pretrial detention and the ill effects of the functioning of the entire judicial system must be tackled with renewed energy, time, effort, political will and adequate resources. I am encouraged by the commitment of President Moïse to fight against prolonged pretrial detention and by the actions undertaken by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security in the model jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince. I hope to also see progress in addressing the overcrowding of detainees, the majority of whom have been unable to seek defence counsel and stand trial, as well as results of the recent measures taken to provide legal aid to detainees at the national penitentiary.

69. I remain concerned by human rights violations allegedly committed by the national police, including those in Lilavois and Grand Ravine in 2017. I reiterate my call upon the Haitian authorities to ensure that those found responsible for such actions are promptly brought to justice. I am also disheartened by the lack of progress in identifying and bringing to justice the authors of serious past crimes and violations. Different United Nations human rights mechanisms have encouraged the Government to consider transitional justice mechanisms to bolster national reconciliation efforts and consolidate the stability of Haiti.

70. The establishment of a constitutionally mandated Permanent Electoral Council would be an important and welcome development. While strengthening the sector-based dialogue is under way, it would inspire greater confidence among both national and international stakeholders, ensuring that the holding of future elections is not the object of partisan politics but rather a reflection of a State able to exercise its true democratic values. I strongly encourage all Haitian stakeholders to work together to achieve this important milestone that will bolster the prosperity and stability of Haiti.

71. The steps taken by President Moïse to engage the Haitian people in a sector-based dialogue reflect a genuine desire to move forward with political and socioeconomic development as a unifying national project. I have heard the many voices from State institutions, political parties, the private sector and civil society calling for the crafting of a forward-looking national agenda capable of delivering tangible results for stability and sustainable development. It is important that all Haitian actors take full advantage of this unique window of opportunity and work together to contribute to a long-awaited and meaningful national dialogue. I share the hope of the Haitian people that this will lead to the creation of a pact for greater social and political cohesion, consolidate the gains made in security and stabilization over

the past decade and truly reinforce State institutions to meet the needs of the Haitian people.

72. In that regard, the joint efforts to achieve progress against the 11 benchmarks, further complemented by the Government and the United Nations family with 46 indicators and specific transition dates, as reflected in annex I to the present report, will be essential to the consolidation of stability gains and the establishment of a strong foundation for long-term political stability, security and development in Haiti. I encourage the Government of Haiti to foster greater cooperation with regional organizations, in particular the Caribbean Community and the Organization of American States, and identify and leverage new opportunities for partnership. As the United Nations system prepares a smooth and effective transition towards sustainable development, I encourage the different United Nations entities on the ground and at Headquarters to continue to work as "One United Nations" through a more integrated approach for Haiti. I also call upon the United Nations family and the international community to assist the Government of Haiti to develop a coherent and integrated resource mobilization strategy for the objectives of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021, transition planning and the new approach to cholera in support of government priorities.

73. Progress in this respect will help to prepare a successful transition to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in the country and place Haiti on a more assured path to sustainable development. I am confident that the Government, the Mission, the United Nations country team and all international and regional partners will continue to work together to plan for this transition and beyond so as to anticipate, address and mitigate all challenges that may emerge from the withdrawal of peacekeeping from Haiti.

74. I wish to express my gratitude to the women and men of MINUJUSTH and the United Nations country team for demonstrating unwavering dedication and commitment to peace, security and development in Haiti.

Annex I

Benchmark indicators, targets and baselines

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Baseline (as at 2 May 2018)*
1 The executive and legislative branches have promulgated legislation that improves access to justice, enhances the development of the national police and addresses prolonged pretrial detention, which is a cause of prison overcrowding; all branches have initiated implementation of the new legislation, including through sustainable budget allocations	1.1 Existence of the new Criminal Code (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — New Criminal Code is promulgated	1 — Draft Criminal Code under review in each chamber's justice and security commission
	1.2 Existence of the Code of Criminal Procedure (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — Code of Criminal Procedure is promulgated	1 — Draft Criminal Code under review in each chamber's justice and security commission
	1.3 Existence of the Legal Aid Law (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — Legal Aid Law is promulgated	1 — Draft legal aid law under review for separate adoption in each chamber
	1.4 Existence of the organic law on the Haitian National Police elevating Directorate of Prison Administration to a central directorate (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — Organic law on national police is promulgated	1 — Draft organic law under review by the office of the Director General of the national police
	1.5 Existence of the Prison Law (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — Prison Law is promulgated	1 — Draft Prison Law pending final validation by Directorate of Prison Administration
	1.6 Identification of the implementation requirements by the relevant institutions, including budgetary allocations, for the new legislation (disaggregated by law)	October 2019	Implementation requirements, including budgetary allocations, are determined for new legislation	Implementation requirements not yet identified for new legislation

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Baseline (as at 2 May 2018)*
	1.7 Number of new case files processed in real time by the prosecutors in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince	October 2019	800 new case files processed in real time by the prosecutors in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince	July 2016–June 2017: 695 of 1,560 new cases processed in real time by Port-au-Prince jurisdiction prosecutors
	1.8 Proportion of detainees in pretrial detention in excess of two years at the civil prison of Port-au-Prince	October 2019	50.4 per cent of detainees in pretrial detention at the civil prison of Port-au-Prince	14 Nov. 2017: 62.2 per cent of detainees at civil prison of Port-au-Prince in pretrial detention (2,256 of 3,626)
	1.9 Number of cases closed by investigative judges in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince	October 2019	750 orders issued	July 2017–June 2018: 600 orders issued by investigative judges
	1.10 Number of penal cases adjudicated by the court of first instance of Port-au-Prince	October 2019	800 penal cases adjudicated by the court of first instance of Port-au-Prince	October 2016–September 2017: court of first instance of Port-au-Prince adjudicated 613 penal cases
2. The Haitian authorities make timely, gender-balanced and merit-based appointments in the justice sector, including in the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the Court of Cassation and the Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes	2.1 Existence of the annual report of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, to include: judiciary staffing by gender; judiciary inspection results; number of certified judges; and implementation of judge evaluation process	April 2019	Annual report of the Superior Council of the Judiciary available, including: judiciary staffing by gender; judiciary inspection results; number of certified judges; and implementation of judge evaluation process	Provisions of article 37 of the law establishing the Superior Council of the Judiciary articulates preparation and publication of an annual report. To date, only one report, covering 2012/13, has been published
	2.2 Number of seats filled at the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the Court of Cassation and the Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes, disaggregated by gender	April 2019	Superior Council of the Judiciary: 9/9 (3 women) Court of Cassation: 12/12 (4 women) Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes: 9/9 (3 women)	Superior Council of the Judiciary: 9/9 (2 women) Court of Cassation: 6/12 (1 woman) Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes: 9/9 (2 women)

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Baseline (as at 2 May 2018)*
3. The Directorate of Prison Administration performs key management functions providing basic services to all detainees and ensures respect for their rights	3.1 Number of deaths per 1,000 inmates	October 2019	Ratio equal to or below 10/1,000 inmates	16/1,000 inmates in 2017
	3.2 Number of prisons supported by functioning health services for inmates, disaggregated by gender	October 2019	Nine out of 18 prisons and four largest national police holding facilities supported by adequate health-care facilities for inmates	Prison health-care road map validated
	3.3 Number of Directorate of Prison Administration officers recruited through a dedicated process, disaggregated by gender, out of the 941 new officers required by 2021 to meet the Directorate's needs	October 2019	300 Directorate of Prison Administration officers recruited, of whom 30 per cent are women, out of the total 941 new officers to meet the Directorate's needs by 2021	100 recruits from the 29th promotion of the national police deployed to the Directorate of Prison Administration
	3.4 Number of prisons certified by the Directorate of Prison Administration as being able to operate without full-time support from international actors (MINUJUSTH or others)	October 2019	Nine prisons certified out of 18	Draft evaluation survey exists
4. The Haitian National Police responds to public disorder and manages security threats throughout Haiti, demonstrating elevated levels of professionalism, human rights awareness and gender sensitivity, without requiring international support, as a result of the implementation of the relevant priorities of the strategic development plan of the national police for 2017–2021	4.1 Implementation rate of strategic development plan of the national police for 2017–2021	October 2019	43 per cent implemented (57 of 133 priorities in strategic development plan)	The strategic development plan of the national police is prioritized by criticality. Actions requiring MINUJUSTH presence are ranked top
	4.2 Number of police officers per 1,000 citizens	October 2019	1.45	In 2017, ratio reached 1.36. Target for 2021 set at 1.51
	4.3 Percentage of women police officers	October 2019	11 per cent	In 2017, 9 per cent. Constitution of Haiti sets a 30 per cent target for women in public service

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Baseline (as at 2 May 2018)*
	4.4 Percentage of national police capacity statically deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	October 2019	40 per cent	In 2017, 32 per cent after graduation and further deployment of the 28th promotion
	4.5 Number of specialized public order units out of the 13 existing units of the national police (12 Unités départementales pour le maintien de l'ordre and 1 Compagnie d'intervention et de maintien de l'ordre) capable of responding to security threats with no MINUJUSTH support	October 2019	All 13 units are capable of responding to security threats with no MINUJUSTH support	Six of the 13 units operate without MINUJUSTH support
	4.6 Percentage of public order/security operations planned and executed by national police without MINUJUSTH support	October 2019	100 per cent of operations without MINUJUSTH support	95 per cent of operations without MINUJUSTH support
	4.7 Percentage of national budget allocated to national police	October 2019	8.0 per cent of national budget allocated to national police	7.1 per cent of national budget allocated to national police
5. Strengthened internal oversight and accountability mechanisms in the justice, corrections and police sectors address misconduct and ensure increased effectiveness and compliance with human rights	5.1 Number of courts of first instance inspected (xx of 18) Number of appeal courts inspected (xx of 5)	April 2019	All 18 courts of first instance and 5 appeal courts inspected by the Ministry of Justice	Nine of 18 jurisdictions inspected in 2015
	5.2 Percentage of allegations of human rights violations against public officials (national police officers, Directorate of Prison Administration officials) investigated by the General Inspectorate of the national police	April 2019	80 per cent of all allegations investigated by the General Inspectorate of the national police	General Inspectorate of the national police: estimated 80 per cent
	5.3 Percentage of confirmed misconduct by national police and Directorate of Prison Administration officers disciplined by the national police	April 2019	60 per cent of confirmed misconduct by national police officers disciplined by the national police	General Inspectorate of the national police: in 2017, 35 per cent of confirmed misconduct disciplined (128/367)

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Baseline (as at 2 May 2018)*
	5.4 Percentage of confirmed crimes or human rights violations committed by national police and Directorate of Prison Administration officers prosecuted by judicial authorities	April 2019	100 per cent of confirmed crimes or human rights violations committed by national police officers prosecuted by judicial authorities	2017: none
	5.7 Percentage of staff of the General Inspectorate of the national police deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, disaggregated by gender	April 2019	30 per cent of projected 340 staff of the General Inspectorate of the national police deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	June 2017: none of the 198 personnel assigned to the General Inspectorate of the national police are deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area
6. Haitian women and men, in particular those from the most vulnerable and marginalized communities, demonstrate increased trust in the capability and willingness of the justice system to address crime and of the Haitian National Police to provide security	6.1 Proportion of the population expressing satisfaction on how the national police performs at reducing crime	April 2019	88 per cent	2013: 88 per cent of population expressed trust in national police (national police/MINUSTAH survey)
	6.2 Number of youth at risk and women benefiting from community violence reduction/reinsertion programmes demonstrating willingness to work with national police community policing initiatives and law enforcement authorities	April 2019	500 youth at risk and women cooperating with national police community policing and law enforcement authorities	None
	6.3 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 citizens, disaggregated by gender and age	April 2019	Rate of 9.3 or less of intentional homicide, disaggregated by gender and age	2017: 9.9
	6.4 Number of kidnappings reported in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	April 2019	50 or fewer kidnappings reported in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	2017: 60
	6.5 Number of gang-related incidents in the hotspot zones of Cité Soleil, Bel-Air and Martissant	April 2019	18 or fewer gang-related incidents in the hotspot zones of Cité Soleil, Bel-Air and Martissant	2017: 24

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Baseline (as at 2 May 2018)*
	6.6 Number of sexual and gender-based violence cases investigated by national police, reflecting enhanced national police capacity	April 2019	At least 275 cases of sexual and gender-based violence are investigated	2017: 164
7. The national Office for the Protection of Citizens functions independently and protects citizens whose rights have been violated	7.1 Status of performance of the Office for the Protection of Citizens in accordance with the Paris Principles	October 2019	Level of compliance of the Office for the Protection of Citizens with international standards and structural capacity to operate as an independent and effective institution in accordance with the Paris Principles	2017: fully compliant
	7.2 Number of recommendations of the Office for the Protection of Citizens implemented by national rule of law institutions	April 2019	Three recommendations of the Office for the Protection of Citizens implemented by national rule of law institutions	2017: none
8. Civil society organizations, including those representing women, engage with the Haitian authorities to advocate the promotion and protection of human rights, and are empowered to bring allegations of human rights violations to the competent judicial or administrative authorities	8.1 Number of reports prepared and submitted by civil society organizations to international human rights mechanisms	April 2019	Two reports prepared and submitted by civil society organizations to international human rights mechanisms	2016: four reports
	8.2 Number of cases reported by local civil society organizations monitoring human rights violations	April 2019	10 reports published by local civil society organizations monitoring human rights violations	2017: estimated 10

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Baseline (as at 2 May 2018)*
9. National authorities comply with international human rights obligations, including holding individuals responsible for current and past human rights violations and fulfilling their reporting obligations to human rights treaty bodies	9.1 Availability of national plan of action for human rights	October 2019	National plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations made by human rights mechanisms, in particular through the universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council	No national plan of action for human rights
	9.2 Number of recommendations made by the human rights mechanisms accepted by the Government of Haiti	April 2019	Three recommendations made by human rights mechanisms accepted by the Government of Haiti	July 2017–June 2018: one
	9.3 Number of reports prepared and submitted to international human rights mechanisms by the Government of Haiti	April 2019	Two reports prepared and submitted to international human rights mechanisms by the Government of Haiti	2016: four reports submitted (Human Rights Council, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee on Enforced Disappearances and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)
	9.4 Appointment by the Government of Haiti of a high-level human rights focal point within the executive branch	April 2019	One high-level focal point within the executive branch appointed by the Government of Haiti	No high-level focal point within the executive branch appointed by the Government of Haiti
10. Rule of law and anti-corruption institutions demonstrate increased capacity to fight corruption	10.1 Availability of annual report on public spending by Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes	April 2019	The annual report on public spending of Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes is available	2017 report not yet finalized

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Baseline (as at 2 May 2018)*
11. The Permanent Electoral Council is established through a credible and transparent process and exercises its electoral responsibilities in an independent and transparent manner, without requiring international support	11.1 Nomination by the three branches of their three members for the Permanent Electoral Council, with a view to establishing the Council as an operational and independent body	October 2019	The nine members are nominated and the Permanent Electoral Council is established, is operational and functions independently	Nomination process of the three representatives has been initiated by each branch
	11.2 Update of the electoral lists in preparation of the next electoral cycle	October 2019	The electoral lists are updated	Not yet undertaken
	11.3 Existence of the Electoral Law in preparation of the next electoral cycle (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by the President)	October 2019	3 — Electoral Law is promulgated	Initial preparation under way

Annex II

Composition and strength of the police component of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti as at 15 May

	United Nations police officers		*Formed police units*	
Country	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*
Argentina	1	5	–	–
Benin	–	24	–	–
Bangladesh	–	7	–	139
Burkina Faso	–	14	–	–
Brazil	–	1	–	–
Canada	9	–	–	–
Chad	1	–	–	–
Chile	1	–	–	–
Cameroon	1	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	1	–	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–
Germany	1	–	–	–
Guinea	–	–	–	–
India	–	280	280	280
Indonesia	–	–	–	–
Jordan	–	138	138	138
Madagascar	1	–	–	–
Mali	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	133	133	133
Niger	1	–	–	–
Nigeria	1	–	–	–
Norway	3	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	3	–	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	1	–	–	–
Rwanda	–	119	119	119
Senegal	8	122	122	122
Slovakia	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–

	United Nations police officers		*Formed police units*	
Country	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*
Sweden	–	–	–	–
Togo	2	–	–	–
Tunisia	1	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–
United States of America	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**36**	**229**	**45**	**931**
Total, by function	265	976		
Total	**1 241**			

Annex III

United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti: deployment map